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Taking the British Empire as a whole (exclusive of the United Kingdom) we find that, man for man, the people of the United States are better customers of the United Kingdom than the people of the British Empire, each American buying annually \$1.50 worth of English goods and each colonial subject \$1.02 worth." Mr. Ireland's general conclusion that "there is no evidence in the above facts, that trade follows the flag," might be objected to on the ground that the facts themselves are insufficient. What, for example, would the present trade of the United Kingdom with the countries now in her possession have amounted to had she not planted her flag upon these lands in the past? And furthermore, is the present trade between Great Britain and the United States properly to be compared with that between Great Britain and any other independent State or revolted colony? The difficulty of Mr. Ireland's method lies in the lack of an adequate basis of comparison. The whole question of whether trade follows the flag would seem, in other words, to lie beyond the range of statistical enquiry, mainly because we do not possess the necessary historical alternatives.

Mr. Ireland is certainly right in taking the supply of labor as the crux of the problem of tropical colonization. He shows how the British colonies suffered upon the emancipation of the slaves in 1833, but seems to think that the existing indentured labor system as at present applied under British laws meets the economic and social exigencies of the case. The Dutch culture system, now practically discarded, also comes in for a fair meed of praise.

Coming finally to the colonial problem of the United States, which is of most interest to Americans, the author has little new to add. We should bear in mind, he says, the differences that exist among our insular colonies and learn from our European colleagues the value of a trained colonial civil service.

Appended to Mr. Ireland's book is a very valuable bibliography of works pertaining to colonies and colonization, admirably arranged for the purposes of reference and for the use of students.

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*The Negro in America.* By T. J. MORGAN, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 203, 12mo. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society, 1898.

This book is a series of essays touching the American Negro, from the point of view of a white minister who was also the former commander of a Negro regiment in the Civil War. The work shows the lack of unity and the repetition incident to collected material of this

sort, but is nevertheless not without value. It is a simple, concise statement of the position of the Negro in this country, written by a fair-minded American who has had large opportunities for observation. The facts are for the most part well known, and yet they have a new interest when set forth by the grandson of a slaveholder, the son of an abolitionist and the former colonel of the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry.

The essays include one introductory chapter covering the history of the American Negro in a general way. Then follow chapters on the Negro soldier, education, religion, the color line and emancipation and its results. A rather irrelevant but readable essay on the ideal American republic concludes the book. The thesis of the whole book is that the Negro problem is simply the task of civilizing an unfortunate people; that in this task the same world-old agencies must be used as have been in other cases; the children must be educated in industrial schools and in colleges; the women must especially have training; physicians, ministers and lawyers must be developed as well as business men, artisans and workingmen. No startling or radical plan of settling the problem is proposed other than this, and the author, even in chapters where he recounts the immense retarding effect of color prejudice, exhibits a calm confidence that the culture and religion of America will at last permit the Negro problem to be settled in this way. The book would seem especially suitable for the young, for public libraries and for those who wish to possess a clear and honest statement of the greatest of our social problems.

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*Suggestions Toward an Applied Science of Sociology.* By EDWARD PAYSON PAYSON. Pp. ix, 237. Price, \$1.25. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1898.

Under this modest title we have an attempt to remove the discussions in sociology from the realm of abstract ideas to the physical and tangible side of human life, in order that a body of knowledge, positive and empirical, capable of winning the assent of all normal-minded men may be built up. A unanimity of apprehension and conclusion, such as we have in chemistry and physics, cannot be secured so long as we permit ourselves to use animistic conceptions as controlling norms in our study of social phenomena. To build up a science of sociology we must confine ourselves to physical phenomena of life and of the world.

To this end the essay insists first on the importance of the distinction between imagination-ideas and ideas having "correlatives-in-